

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5015.

號四月八年九十七百八千一英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C., BATES, HENDEY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAFER & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MOSCOW, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SWITZER, CAMPBELL & Co., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHEW, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,300,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 ", 4 per cent. "
" 12 ", 5 per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

Notice.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY OF this BANK at FOOCHEW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSITS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP,.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 3 " 2 per cent. "
H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 ", 4 per cent. "
" 12 ", 5 per cent. "

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 5th August, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

22 pieces Superfine Medium Cloth.
3 cases Magenta Dye in 1 catty Tins.
3 cases Gilt Buttons assorted sizes.
25 cases Tumblers assorted sizes.

40 cases German Beer.
45 cases Norwegian Beer, quarts.

25 cases Norwegian Beer, pints.

AN INVOICE of Decorated Table and Hand Lamps, Silvered Candlesticks, Panoramic Balls, Liquer Glasses, Galvanised Spoons, Razors, Pen-knives, Sealing Wax, Blank Books, etc.

50 boxes Stearine Candles.

HUBBUCK'S Assorted PAINTS, Comprising: White Zinc, White Lead, Red Lead, Oxide Paint, Venetian Red, Green, Black and Yellow Paints, Raw Linseed Oil, Turpentine.

Swaine & Boord's Old Tom, AVH Gin, Kinsham's Whisky, Guinness Stout in quarts and pints bottled by Burke, 3 star Hennessy Brandy.

4 bales Sole Leather.

160 Chassepot Rifles and Cartridge Cases.

30 cases Brandy, 1 star and 2 star. Rimmel's Flower Water, Pomatum, Perfumery, Assorted Liqueurs, Fancy Soap.

20 pieces White Flannel all Wool.

20 pieces Coloured Flannel all Wool.

6 Iron Bedsteads.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

Also, (For account of whom it may concern,) Ex "Edward Barrow."

2 cases Glycerine SOAP.

10 cases Saloon MATCHES.

(All more or less sea damaged.)

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. au5

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.
No. 6.—VOL. VII.
OF THE
CHINA REVIEW
CONTAINS

Jottings from the Book of Rites 當言.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Ballads of the Shih-king.
Floods in China.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.
Chinese Philosophy before Confucius.
A Chip from Chinese History, or the last two Emperors of the Great Sung Dynasty, 1101-1126.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
The Pekingese Syllables 詞, etc., etc.
Supposed Mention in Chinese History of the Nestorian Mission to China in the 7th and 8th Centuries.
New Foochow Colloquial Words.
The Kitchen-God.
Examination of Licentiates.
The Canton River.
Cutting Crystals.
Door Slabs of Literati.
Coins of the Ming.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Under-signed in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.
CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-signed has "LEASED" the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

FROM HAMBURG.

THE Steamship *Gorm*, Captain MOLLE, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Under-signed, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. au6

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au7

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arratoon Apca*, Capt. A. B. MACTAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879. au7

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *City of Tokio*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Cargo remaining undelivered at 12 a.m. To-morrow, the 3rd inst., will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtsé.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or., 2 cases T J Flannel, from London.

Ex Andaly.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirt, &c., from Marseilles.

B & C (in diamond) Order, 150 bales Cotton, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANOI.)

The Departure of the S. S.
"ATALANTA"
has been unavoidably POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY,
the 6th Instant, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au6

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 7th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au7

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The British Steamer
"BENEDIKT,"
shortly due from Foochow, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY Next, the 9th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au9

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual AUSTRALIAN COAST PORTS).

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"NORMANBY"
will be despatched as above from SINGAPORE, on or about the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who will sign through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. tf

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Capt. TALBOT, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

DOG-LOST.

LOST, from H. B. M. Consulate, Canton, on the 2nd of May last, a rough-haired Scotch TERRIER of an iron Grey Colour, with cut Ears and Tail, and answering to the Name of "WASP."

There is reason to believe that the Dog is now in Hongkong.

A REWARD of \$10 will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to his recovery.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Canton, August 2, 1879. au18

F. KLAMPERMEYER,
186, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced BUSINESS, as a CAFE and RESTAURANT Keeper, and will endeavour to the best of his ability to give satisfaction to those who kindly give him their Patronage.

GERMAN SAUSAGES of all Kinds can be made to Order at the shortest notice, and of the Best Quality.

ICE CREAM at all Times in readiness, and can be supplied to Parties, &c.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. se4

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Heje.—Melchers & Co.

AGNES MUIR, British ship, Capt. James Lowe.—Meyer & Co.

SAINTE MAEVE, British steamer, Captain Johnson.—Meyer & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *City of Tokio*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Cargo remaining undelivered at 12 a.m. To-morrow, the 3rd inst., will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3, *Amazone*, French steamer, 2102, Lorrier, Shanghai July 30, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Aug. 3, *Zamboanga*, Spanish steamer, 651, Aranguren, Saigon July 30, Rice.—REMEDIOS & Co.

Aug. 3, *Huai Yuen*, Chinese steamer, 984, O. Wilson, Shanghai July 29, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Aug. 3, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, from Canton.

Aug. 4, *Teviot*, British steamer, 1262, Nisbet, Foochow July 30, and Amoy Aug. 2, General.—ADAMSON, BILL & Co.

Aug. 4, *Bua Cao*, Siamese barque, 338, C. Lange, Bangkok July 12, General.—CHINESE.

Aug. 4, *Adam M. Simpson*, American ship, 1624, Albat. Call, Jr., Cardiff March 21, Coal.—ORDER.

Aug. 4, *Menelaus*, British steamer, 1569, Billing, Foochow Aug. 2, General and Tea.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Aug. 4, *Hai-long*, British steamer, 274, Robot Mine, Tamsui July 31, and Amoy Aug. 2, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3, *Sunbeam*, for Yokohama.

3, *Rajahmatianhar*, for Bangkok.

3, *Diamante*, for Amoy.

3, *Huai Yuen*, for Canton.

4, *Vanguard*, for Manila.

4, *Kim Yung Tye*, for Newchwang.

6, *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai.

Cleared.

Atlanta, for Hoihow.

Montara, for Marobald Islands.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Amazon*, from Shanghai; for Hong Kong, General Stahel, U. S. Consul; Messrs Vinay, Swellner, and Raynal, Mr Heron, and 9 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr Bonnefond; for Ismailia, Mr Sornenbach; for Marseilles, Capt. Paynter, Mr Andrew, Capt. Soltau, and Foster, Mr Laurent and nephew, and Mr Percebois.

Per *Tenid*, from Foochow and Amoy, Mr and Mrs Penrose, and 20 Chinese.

Per *Menelaus*, from Foochow, Lieut. McFarlane, Messrs Campbell, Arnold and Even, and 5 Chinese; from Shanghai, 1 Chinese.

Per *Hai-long*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr Hawwood, and 14 Chinese.

Per *Zamboanga*, from Saigon, 20 Chinese.

Per *Huai Yuen*, from Shanghai, 72 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai, Mrs Marshall.

Per *Rajahmatianhar*, for Bangkok, 141 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French steamer *Amazon* reports:

On the 31st July, near the Fisherman Islands, had a typhoon, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Barometer fell from 765 (29.9) to 725 (28.6). The ship suffered no damage.

The Spanish steamer *Zamboanga* reports:

Fine weather with South variable winds.

The British steamer *Teviot* reports:

Light variable winds and cloudy weather throughout.

The British steamer *Menelaus* reports:

On the 3rd inst. spoke the S. S. *Glaucus* from Hongkong to Amoy, of Brothers.

The British steamer *Hai-long* reports:

On July 31st left Tamsui; encountered a strong monsoon and high sea crossing Fornosa Channel, and arrived in Amoy on the 2nd Aug. In Amoy: the S. S. Oceanic, *Carisbrooke*, and H. M. S. *Lily*. Left again the same day; experienced light variable winds and thick foggy weather, as far South as Broken Point; thence to port variable airs and rain. Arrived here at 10 a.m. today. Passed S. S. *Diamante* of Tong-mei Point, and another steamer, name unknown, off Pedro Blanco bound to Northward.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOV, & FOOCHOW.—

shown him for believing the prisoner is not guilty of the offence of breach of trust with which he is charged. Mr. Gill was apprehended and is at present detained on the old information of Mr. Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of the *Nursery S. & W. Co.* (one of the four mill concerns managed by the prisoner as Secretary and Agent), on which Kossowje Naik and the three other directors were tried and acquitted by Mr. Cooper in the beginning of this year. Mr. Gill stated that he had reason to believe the informant did not intend to proceed with the prosecution, but Mr. Mathuradas, being examined on the point, assured the Court that he does intend to prosecute with assistance from Government on the liquidators of the insolvent companies if obtainable, and if not, at his own cost.

"ATLAS" in *Truth* referred recently to the case of a Lieutenant-colonel of the Grenadier Guards, fined 20s. at Portsmouth Police-court for being drunk and disorderly. I believe he said, that the same gallant officer was incarcerated at Naples for similar conduct some time ago. The affair made some noise, and ended in the Colonels being rescued by the English Consul from prison. This last escape having been ungenerously commented on, it is only just to state that the colonel, while serving on the staff of the Governor of Ceylon, had a most severe attack of sunstroke, from the effects of which he has never completely recovered. A very small quantity of wine will, under these circumstances, completely overcome an apparently strong man. In fact, a person who has been "down" in Eastern sunstroke ought to become a follower of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The *Ceylon Observer* states that the poor man referred to was Lieut.-Col. Hodgson, who was off his head long before he left that Colony.

A CASE came before the Judicial Commissioner of Burma lately which illustrates the Burmese character. Nga Poh, the accused, being drunk one day, had need abusive language. Shwe Lone tried to quiet him; whereupon Nga Poh proceeded to rush about the village, flourishing a club and threatening to do for Shwe Lone when the time came for the English and Burmese to go to war. Nga Poh was tried and convicted of criminal intimidation; and the sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Judge. This man was to get a year's imprisonment. The case then came before Mr. Crosthwaite, the Judicial Commissioner, in rather a curious way. Mr. Crosthwaite says in judgment:—"This is a case which has apparently been sent up accidentally, but which as having come to my knowledge, I shall proceed to deal with under section 299." Nga Poh had got his year under section 506. Mr. Crosthwaite, however, set aside the judgment. Nga Poh's drunken bluster, he ruled, was not a criminal offence; besides he only threatened to injure Shwe Lone on an occasion which may never arise. So Mr. Crosthwaite directed that Nga Poh be set at liberty. Some 7½ lakhs a year is set down in the reports as spent on law and justice for British Burma, and some 55,000 persons are tried by the criminal courts. It would be interesting to know how many natives only get justice by a happy accident—the alternative being a year's imprisonment.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon, on the body of a young Portuguese girl aged six named Sarah Maria Ribeiro. C. V. Creagh, Esq., as Coroner; Messrs A. Wemyss, C. F. W. Peterman, and A. Young, forming the jury.

Lawrence P. Marques states:—I am a physician and surgeon. On Saturday last about 5 p.m., I was called to attend the deceased. I found that she was suffering from concussion of the brain, being bruised on the forehead. The above injuries were probably the result of a fall and were sufficient to cause death.

Charles Ribeiro states:—I am brother to the deceased. On Saturday last I was on the ground floor of our house and heard my sister crying. I ran into the wash-house and saw her lying across a bucket which was on the floor under the stairs. I carried her up to her room; the doctor came to see her injuries about 4 p.m. She died yesterday morning about four o'clock.

Inspector Thomas Gray states:—The death of the deceased was reported to me yesterday by Mr. Ribeiro. I went and examined the house where the accident occurred and found the banisters of the stairs, from which deceased is said to have fallen, in a very dilapidated condition; any one might easily have fallen through. From inquiries I have made, I believe the death was purely accidental.

Verdict:—"Accidental death."

THE LATE COLONIAL CHAPLAIN.

At the Cathedral yesterday morning, the Lord Bishop conducted the services and made reference to the loss the congregation had sustained by the death of the Colonial Chaplain.

Before the sermon his Lordship said:—The service this afternoon will be at the same hour at which it has been held for several Sundays past,—half-past four. The afternoon service will in future be held at that hour. It seems more convenient, now that the days are beginning to draw in. I shall conduct the service myself, and shall continue to do so until help arrives from England, besides being responsible for the morning service. This afternoon I shall not preach any sermon of my own, but will read or preach to you a sermon by Canon Farrar, on:—"What is heaven?" I earnestly ask all of you to come, and to bring as many others with you as you can.

His Lordship then said:—I had not intended at first to preach a sermon at all to-day. The death of the minister of a congregation is sermon enough. It is quite needless to enlarge on it. It is easy to say a great many common-place things at a time like this; but we know them all already. Death is not a time for talk. It is hardly a time for thinking. In the presence of death we cannot reason. We can only feel. Death we cannot comprehend. We know not why it is; we only know how it affects us. Why should this be? Why should we be this constant decay going on in all

Creation? Why is it that with every tick of the clock some fifty souls pass away from this Earth? How is it all produced? What is disease? What is death? We know not, and we cannot know. Reason, logic, thought, are all puzzled, and we can but feel. We submit. We are evidently in the hands of a higher power. For ourselves, it is very evident that when we come to the real crisis of life we are perfectly helpless. As a few of us stood around the dying bed on Thursday evening, what would we not have given if we could have rendered any help. How we yearned to help the dying. It is human nature to try to help them even dead. But we are perfectly impotent. That power is far stronger than any mortal effort or human will, and we can only learn to submit. It is not an easy lesson. We talk of the duty and the beauty of submission, but we know very little about it until we are brought face to face with the immediate prospect of giving up for ever something on which our hearts are set. Then if we really submit it is a good thing for ourselves. The sooner we feel ourselves to be in good hands the better. Why not try to foster this feeling in health? Why should we wait till we are struck down by some calamity from which there is no escape. I fear most people do this. God is little realised in time of health, and then, when sickness comes to us, and what is evidently mortal sickness, we think it hard, and ask—"Why should this come to me? What have I done to deserve this?" We murmur with God. We think he is dealing unkindly with us. We want life. Life is sweet. We cannot submit to have it taken from us in our youth or prime. But it may be taken at any moment from any one of us, and the most loving affection for this world cannot retain it for us for a moment. Why not, then, get this true idea of life now?

We submit, but we do more. We believe, we trust we are not submitting to a hopeless punishment since all have died. The higher power in whose hands we feel ourselves to be is the God of the Bible, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. His name is Love. We have recently been discussing human suffering. We have seen how far it can go, and yet bear up and never give up faith in the loving kindness of God. I know not—I have no means of knowing—what effect the reading of the Book of Job has had on you; but for myself I know that I never had such a sense of the love of God before. We have, in the coming of Christ Jesus, an act explaining human suffering that was not made manifest before he came. The Son of God came into the world, lived the life of a man, died a man's death, was buried and then ascended from the grave. If faith and trust are not called out by this, I know nothing in the whole wide world that will call them out; and people must go their own way. There is nothing for it but to go on; but at what a tremendous risk! I don't think I ever looked on death before with such a sure, and certain faith as I did on Thursday. Not that there was anything triumphant: nothing of the kind. Calmness, peace and trust and an imperfect consciousness of what was coming. It was nothing in the circumstances of the individual case. It was the view of God which I cannot help thinking has been made clearer and brighter to some of us during the past few weeks; and I pray that all may share the same faith, the same trust. God's love prevails in every atom of creation; it turns everything to good, and to a good end; and the living spirit which now dwells in this frame that must one day become a loathsome thing, freed from it, will find another suited to its purer and higher needs. God will call us and we shall answer, and God will have respect to the work of his own hands. If this is not to be the case, if the dead arise not, then all our moral relations and our moral system are a mistake. Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. But God's love, his will, the Bible, and our own moral nature and conscience tell us that this is to be the case, and so death is no longer a thing of terror or a thing of dread.

We submit, we believe; but we can do something more; we can pray. We can turn to him who made us and who holds us in his own keeping; we can when life is going from us cry to him "Abba Father." Twice recently I have repeated that most beautiful and comprehensive prayer beside a dying bed—"Our Father who art in Heaven." We need no hard words, no well-taught minds, no sharpened heads there; we require to pray from the heart and in the name of Jesus Christ and we will find relief. Then we realise the cross of Christ, then we ask to be taken to his heart. We know we deserved punishment, but we come not simply to ask that our pain may be lessened. We long for him; we come like lost sheep who have gone astray; we want to be in his bosom; to be carried in his arms, to see his face. We come like the prodigal son and say: Father, we have sinned against Heaven and before thee. We ask only to be taken home to this love. The reality of prayer is more felt in a time of sorrow, death, bereavement, than at any other time; but like everything else believe me it must have become a habit with us before. On Christ's cross we can learn when true sorrow comes. There never was true sorrow like His sorrow. We must be prepared for it; and then we can feel the help He is in time of need.

We submit, we believe, we pray, but there is something else we can and we do. Even in death we can praise the Lord. The man who really believes in God, relies on His great goodness and hopes for mercy. He has to thank God for that consolation. He knows in whom he can believe, and that He can keep what has been entrusted to Him. We do not trust in a dead Christ. Christ is risen from the dead, the first fruits of them that slept. He knows there is another body awaiting him, adapted to the highest conditions of life to which he shall then attain—a spiritual body necessary to that spiritual nature, and only attainable through death. God has given us this assurance in raising Christ from the dead. Christ is as much the representative of humanity as Adam was. We have all Christ and Adam in us. As in Adam all died, even so in Christ shall we be made alive; the first was of the earth earthly, the second was from Heaven. This mortal shall put on immortality; and this corruptible shall not see corruption. In view of death and of the corruption of the frame in which our higher nature now holds its place, and in the presence of death, if we cannot think, if we cannot study, we can submit, believe, pray and give praise. Will you not now come with me in this spirit to the holy table of the Lord? Come before the Cross, come and pray for those lately bereaved; come and give thanks for those who have died in the Lord. Come and pray for ourselves in view of the death that is before us. Come and give thanks for ourselves,—for the hope that is set before us.

Rev. J. Henderson preached, in St. Peter's Seamen's Church, from Job xix. 24–27: subject—Job's creed and prophecy. In conclusion, the preacher said:—

During the past week we have been reminded that death is still busy gathering in the great harvest of souls. It spares none, old, young, or in the prime of life, when once it has placed its cold hands upon them. And we know not who in the colony may be the next called into the presence of God. If we can enter into that presence as he did, we shall be happy indeed. Visiting him day by day during his illness, I could not fail to see the thorough confidence he had in the promises of his Heavenly Father. Almost from the first he seemed to think he would not recover, but with him there was no fear for the future. He knew he trusted in a living Redeemer, who was his Way, his Truth, his Life. We can imagine the struggle it must be to leave wife and children behind, but with him the struggle was not brought into the foreground. In his calm and contented faith he stretched forth to grasp the hand of him who would guide him through the Valley of the shadow of death, and so his end was peaceful. Let us strive to call to mind some of his advice given in affectionate earnestness, even in his failing health, from the cathedral pulpit: or remember the admirable honesty with which he denounced the vices and follies of the day. In his daily walk through life we saw amiability and large-hearted charity, and in his sickness there was patience which could be possessed only by a child of God. No murmur, no repining, but modest confidence and real faith was his. To know him was to esteem him highly, and to converse with him on heavenly matters was to learn much from his personal convictions. We may say as we think of his end "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Police Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Monday, August 4.

ASSAULTING A SEAMAN.

Chan A Ting, money changer, was charged with assaulting John Lucas, an unemployed seaman.

John Lucas, the complainant, stated:—Last evening I went to defendant's shop and bought a bottle of lemonade; I paid him two cents for it, he wanted more money and snatched my hat from my head. I had a companion with me, who took my hat from defendant. The defendant then went into a shop and fetched out a hammer and struck me on the breast with it, and also gave me a kick on the stomach. Some more Chinese came out of the shop armed with bamboo and tried to surround me, I defended myself. A European constable came up, when I reported the matter to him; defendant was going to give me in charge but did not do so. When the constable turned his back, defendant, who had gone into his shop, came out and struck me under the eye.

William Hunt, a companion of complainant, corroborated his statement, as above.

Sergeant Toomey stated:—Complainant made a report to me last evening that he had been assaulted by a shopkeeper; he was then perfectly sober. While he was speaking to me the defendant ran out of his shop with a broken bottle in his hand and used very bad language towards Lucas and lifted his hand to strike him; I told the shopman to put his hand down or I would arrest him, and reminded him that one of his shopmen had been fined for an assault a short time ago. I turned and walked off, but had only got away about ten yards when the dispute commenced again. I saw defendant strike Lucas in the face, and I took him into custody.

His Worship found the charge proved, sentenced defendant to one week's imprisonment, and fined him \$5, in default of payment one week's additional imprisonment.

Chan a Fuk and Tse a Toi, charged (1) with being found in a house for a supposed unlawful purpose, (2) the first defendant with being armed with a deadly weapon and attempting to assault P. S. Hennessy in the execution of his duty, on the 2nd instant.

Chan Ng, a widow residing in Queen's Road West, states:—About half-past three o'clock last Saturday morning, while I was in bed, I heard some one pushing against the trapdoor. I called out "Who is that?" when I heard a noise as if some one were running down the stairs. A man named Akio, who lives in the same house with me, got up, and I opened the trapdoor. I saw two men running down and heard them open the street door. They went back to bed. Shortly after, Sergeant Hennessy knocked at the trapdoor and asked me if any one had been trying to break in. He examined the place with a lamp and brought me to the Police Station, where the two defendants were. I was unable to identify them and did not see them with Sergeant Hennessy when he first came; he returned with Sergeant Akio and made another examination of the premises. I do not know either of the defendants; they do not live in the same house as myself.

Li A Kun, a coolie, lodging in the same house as the first witness, corroborated her statement.

P. S. George Hennessy states:—About 3 o'clock last Saturday morning I was on patrol duty in Queen's Road West. I heard some persons shouting from the top floor of house No. 302. I stopped in front of the door and heard some one inside trying to undo the bolts; the door was opened about six inches. I looked in and made an attempt to catch them; they closed the door on me. I pushed it open again, when the first defendant made a cut at me with a Japanese dagger (produced); the blade came close to my breast and chin. I struck him on the head with my truncheon, when he fell down, I heard something fall and thought it was the dagger; the second defendant, I held them both and shouted for assistance. P. C. 500 came up, and we secured the prisoners. I picked up the dagger, and took the prisoners to the station, returning with a Chinese lukong, and searched the premises, but could find no marks of their having been broken into. I identify the first prisoner as having been convicted before Mr. Creagh on the 7th of November 1878, for entering a dwelling house by night with intent to commit a felony therein and with assaulting the complainant in the death that is before us. Come and give thanks for those who have died in the Lord. Come and pray for ourselves in view of the death that is before us. Come and give thanks for ourselves,—for the hope that is set before us.

on the second. I do not know the second defendant.

P. C. 590 corroborated the statement of Sergeant Hennessy.

Prisoners reserved their defence, and were committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Ho Ayan, carpenter, was charged with stealing four planks of wood on the 3rd instant.

Defendant admitted the charge, and said he stole the wood to enable him to pay his passage home, and also admitted a previous conviction for unlawful possession in March 1878.

Sentenced to four months' imprisonment, the first and last fourteen days in solitary confinement, the remaining portion with hard labour and to be publicly exposed in the stocks for three hours.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

Paulo Mendoza, Manila seaman, was charged with obstructing a police constable (P. C. 636) in the execution of his duty, and also assaulting him.

Defendant admitted having acted as interpreter between the constable and a man he had in charge, and having told him, the constable, not to take him into custody. He denied having struck the complainant, but admitted being the worse for drink.

Fined \$3 or ten days' imprisonment.

STREET GAMBLING.

Tsang Akuai, a coolie, was charged by P. S. 123, Sam Akan with gambling in the street and being a rogue and vagabond.

P. S. 123, Sam Akan, stated that this morning he saw a crowd collected near the Recreation Ground. He went up and saw the prisoner throwing dice into a basin. He arrested him; there was money on the ground.

Defendant stated he was only looking on at the game, but admitted a previous conviction for street gambling.

Sentenced to six weeks' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STREET GAMBLING.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 2nd Aug.—1879.

SIR.—I notice that street gambling is flourishing all along the Praya, but more especially at the corner of Bund Lane, and along the verandahs down to Wing Lok Street. The gambling is most ingeniously carried on, the table is partly covered with fruits so as to make it look like a hawker's board, whilst one of the crowd is on the watch to look out for any dangers. The foot-path is completely blocked up by these idlers, and I cannot understand how this possibly can escape the notice of the constables. I notice that my complaints about outdoor gambling has had a little effect; I also hope that this complaint of street gambling will be looked into without loss of time, and that a stop may be put to this nuisance.

Y. Z.

Sooloo.

A letter from Sooloo, dated the 8th of July, says that the works of the terrapin continue with great activity. Two framways have been established, which are worked with the greatest regularity, and run from the site where the materials for the terrapin are obtained, to the causeway near the Praya, and to the village. The construction of houses is rapidly augmenting; there are already more than thirty fine houses, and four more in course of termination, all of timber. If to the works completed this year are added those that are being done in the redoubt Alfonso XII, in the engineer barracks,—barracks for a company of infantry and a company of disciplinaries, and in the field hospital, (new hospital),—an idea may be formed of the progress of Sooloo and of its agreeable appearance.—*Diario de Manila.*

China.

SHANGHAI.

(N. C. D. News.)

The Chinese are feeling very anxious on account of the continued absence of rain, and have during the last two or three days paraded the idols from some of the temples in the city and surrounding districts in the sun, in the hope of inducing them to exercise their influence in getting the clerk of the weather to turn the tap on, but hitherto vain. Yesterday, mortification of the flesh set in, in addition, the high officials having issued an order to the populace to cease from eating pork from to-day, and if that will not produce the desired effect, to drop their fish also from the next day, until further orders, and to confine their edibles to vegetables and rice. Such perseverance should command success, and for everybody's sake we sincerely hope it may. A good downpour would be very refreshing after the superabundant heat undergone lately, and which is still threatening. The four granddaughters, children in arms, fell ill during the summer and died, the one on the 26th of June 1878, the other on the 2nd July following. An officer, as the regulations require, was deputed to hold an inquest and attend to their burial. Not counting the one put to death and the two who died, there then remained of Yakob Beg's children his fourth son Maiti Kuli, aged 14; his eighth son Yima Kuli, aged 10; his ninth son Kati Kuli, aged 6; and Yakob Beg's grandson, the son of Beg Kuli, Aisan Ahung, aged 5; who were all put in charge of a Pu Yün, a degraded captain of the Wen Hien battalion, and Chu Yuan-chian and five other soldiers of the Kashgar garrison, to be conveyed within the frontier there to await sentence. Their arrival in Kansu on the 19th February having been reported, they were sent on, after examination, to the judicial commissioner at Lan-chow Fu to be tried and dealt with according to law. In course of time, Shih Nien-tao, the judicial commissioner, reported that these rebel children and grand-children, who had been committed to the prison of the Kao-lan magistrate, were brought before him and put upon their trial. Maiti Kuli stated that he was fourteen years of age, and the fourth son of Yakob Beg; Yima Kuli stated that he was ten, and the eighth son of Yakob Beg; Kati Kuli stated that he was six, and the ninth son of Yakob Beg; Aisan Ahung stated that he was five, and the son of Beg Kuli. In reply to the most searching interrogation respecting the treasonable designs of Yakob Beg and the others, they all maintained that they knew nothing about the matter. Yakob Beg, it would be remembered, was a Kokand rebel chief, who, in 1864, together with the rebel leader Beg Kuli, leagued himself with the Mahomedan rebels

BIRDS.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE,
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, RUETZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLE;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1879,
the Company's S.S.
AMAZONE, Commandant LOMMIER,
with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted
in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 4th August, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

aub

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KATSAI-I-HIND, Captain R. METHEVEN,
will leave this on TUESDAY, the 12th
August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

au12

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 18th August, at 3 p.m., taking Pass-
engers, and Freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., the 17th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

au18

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL.

UNION PACIFICO AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about September 1st, 1879, at 3
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value of
same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN Pas-
sage TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices, addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

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INTIMATIONS.

TAKASIMA MINE.

NOTICE.

M. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE
has been appointed my Sole AGENT
for the sale of all COAL produced from
the TAKASIMA MINES, and all Purchases of
such Coal must be made through him and his
representatives on and after the 16th
instant.

GOTO SHOJIRO,
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th Instant, my Re-
presentatives for the SALE of all
COAL produced from the Takasima Mines
will be

At Nagasaki,

Mr. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports,
Hongkong and Elsewhere,
MESSRS JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE,
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

au5

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POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures,
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Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

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Ph.D. Tübingen.

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Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

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Praya.

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Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

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GRANITE GODOWNS.

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GODOWNS; with possession from
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late MESSRS E. D. SASSOON & CO.

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DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

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CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

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In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Albion	6 h	Beesley	Brit. yacht	38	July 24			
Amazone	5 c	Lormier	Feb. str.	2102	Aug. 3	Messageries Maritimes	Japan	
Arratoon Apear	5 b	MacAvish	Brit. str.	1392	July 31	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Marselles, &c.	To-morrow
Atlanta	2 b	Peterson	Ger. str.	782	July 26			